

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1910.

NO COMPROMISE IS POSSIBLE.

The British Parliament is reassembling, but its leaders are restive and uncertain. No man knows what the morrow will bring forth. The Liberals, while reasonably sure of their majority in the Commons, are positive that they cannot count upon the King's support, and the Unionists, though they know the King will aid them all he can, are fearful that the Liberals may force George to approve their programme. Both parties fear a general election—the Liberals because they do not want to bring further confusion to trade, the Unionists because they are free to confess that their chances in a new election will be even smaller than they were in January.

The reform of the House of Lords is the great question still pending, and the issue over which the two parties seem now unwilling to fight. This reform was the second part of Asquith's general programme, and was in the making when Edward died. It must be settled now and settled to the satisfaction of the people. While the leaders of either party appear unwilling to move, the King has taken a very unusual step and has requested the Premier to call a conference between the Liberal and the Unionist leaders. Such a conference, the King says, may result in a compromise between the parties and may save England from the woes of another general election.

Doubtless the King's intentions are honorable, and his hopes may be high, but there seems little chance that such a conference would solve the questions between the Houses. Anxious as Mr. Asquith is to carry through his reforms and willing as the Lords are to make peace at any price, short of losing their very existence, neither will hazard a compromise. The two parties are as far apart as honest men can be, and a compromise would ruin either party. Mr. Asquith, for instance, is pledged to the reform of the House of Lords, and on the fulfillment of his pledge depends his majority in the Commons. If he show the least unwillingness to carry out the reform of the Lords, John Redmond and the Irish Nationalists will at once revolt, and their revolt will mean the loss of the majority in the Commons. If, on the other hand, the Lords surrender and allow the Commons to reform them with their own consent, it will be practically an admission of their own impotence and will lose the Unionists thousands of votes in the next election. The Lords are the Unionists, in short, and when they cease to be Lords, the Unionists in the lower House might as well abandon their organization.

Besides, there is really no basis on which a compromise may be reached. The Lords must either go or stay, or, in other words, must either have the power of veto or become simply an advisory body, without influence in shaping the affairs of the Empire. No one has yet devised a plan whereby they may have legislative functions and may still not oppose the manifest will of the Commons. The only plan proposed, that of Sir Alfred Cripps, to appoint enough new Liberal peers to make the vote in the Lords always doubtful, is manifestly not practicable, for the creation of 500 new Liberal peers would make the upper House unwieldy and would be bitterly opposed by the King.

The end of England's difficulties is not yet in sight, and the outcome of her constitutional chaos is uncertain. One party or the other must surrender and another election must be held before England can settle to her accustomed peace.

WHAT THE ART EXPERTS CAN DO.

President Taft has nominated the men who are to be the official art advisers of the Government and has sent them their commissions. Burnham, of Chicago, an excellent architect, and a man of fine artistic taste, is to be the head of the commission, and with him will be associated six of the best-known sculptors, artists and architects in America.

The act which authorized the appointment of this Commission strictly limits its functions. The Commission can pass on the location of monuments and public memorials to be erected in the District of Columbia, and it is to act in an advisory capacity whenever a committee of Congress shall require its services. If any society in Washington want to erect a monument, the Commission can say where it is to be placed and in what direction it is to face. If the Library Committee of the House want to know who should receive the new orders for statues to adorn the Library of Congress, the Commission may be called upon to nominate sculptors.

This is all, and it is certainly not a great deal, but the Commission will have a much larger field in influencing municipal and State art all over the country. If the members are really anxious to elevate American art, and

if they really want to see cities beautified, they can be of great service in preaching the gospel of good art and in suggesting plans to the cities. Many a town wants to erect a statue, at some time or other in its history, and is willing to pay liberally for it, but it often happens that there is really nobody in the place who knows a good statue from a bad one. Consequently, the bad statue is generally chosen. If the Commission will advise on this subject, when requested to do so, it can save the sensibilities of the people and the pride of cities some severe shocks. If it agitate a better art, it can do much to get it.

We have always lacked a central artistic force in this country, and we need such a force more to-day than ever before. The Federal Commission can, if it will, make a place for itself and gather about it the artistic forces of the whole country. The benefit will be lasting and the service will be real.

THE HARRISON INCIDENT.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot is inclined to "split the middle" in the Harrison case. It says that "Mr. Taft might properly have erased Mr. Harrison from the list of those to be entertained as his guests"; but holds that "to ostracize Mr. Burton Harrison from the receptions and dinners is an entirely different proposition from denying Hon. Burton Harrison, the mouthpiece of a sovereign constituency, entrance to the offices at the White House in which the President of the United States discharges his official functions."

There is undoubtedly some merit in that view of the affair, and it would almost carry conviction if Mr. Harrison were denied all means of communication with the President touching public matters in his sovereign constituency are interested. This is not the case, however, as the mails are still open to Mr. Harrison, and the telegraph companies and the messenger service. Besides, Mr. Harrison's constituency, sovereign or otherwise, are not without other means of reaching Mr. Taft. This was proved the other day when this constituency were put in the closest touch with the President without the least neglect of any of their rights or interests. They found not the least difficulty, under the safe and agreeable escort of Gold-fogle and Kelliher, in conversing fully with Mr. Taft about the important matter in which they were interested, and so it came to pass that Mr. Harrison's presence was in no sense essential to the transaction of this piece of public business.

Moreover, it would appear that the introduction of distinguished visitors to the President is not really a part of the business of the co-ordinate branch of the Government to which Mr. Harrison belongs. It is not a part of the service of Representatives to act as cicerones or chaperons of persons visiting the National Capital. They have specific duties to perform and their work is to be done at the other end of the Avenue. It would be better for their sovereign constituencies if they would spend less time in trying to catch the ear of the President, and it would have saved this President and many of his predecessors from many a blunder if they had all shinned a little more on their own side. We are sure we should have had a far better tariff bill and a far better railroad bill if the President had followed his own head and paid less attention to the Senators and Representatives who besieged him in the interest of their sovereign constituencies.

IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY.

Those who have wearied of the very name of Pinchot and have become sick of Ballinger can now rest easily. The long hearing is ended, the attorneys for all the disputants have filed their briefs; the case is in the hands of the jury. Sometime before the end of the present session of Congress, unless it seem "expedient" to postpone the matter until after the elections, the Committee will make public its report and will end the whole affair—let us hope for all time.

The briefs which were filed by Mr. Vertrees in behalf of Mr. Ballinger, by Mr. Brandeis in behalf of Mr. Glavis and by Mr. Pepper in behalf of Mr. Pinchot, merely summarize the evidence as each one sees it, and none of them adds a line to what the people of the country have already read in another form. Vertrees defends Ballinger, condemns the men who stirred up strife, declares the acts of the Secretary were neither illegal nor unethical, and consigns Pinchot & Company to regions which need not be mentioned in cold type. Brandeis and Pepper declare Ballinger unfit for his office, think his improper connection with the Cunningham claims has been established beyond question, blame him for opposing what they consider to be the true conservation policy and declare him a reactionary of the worst type.

Mr. Vertrees certainly has the strong side of the case and will, in all human probability, receive the verdict—if it may be called a verdict. Nothing serious has been proved against Secretary Ballinger; nothing has been adduced to show that he violated any law or did anything he had no right to do. Legally, at least, he must be acquitted, and the men who have fought him since he came into office will doubtless stand rebuked by the findings of the Committee.

There is, however, in the brief submitted by Mr. Brandeis one very good argument why Mr. Ballinger should not remain in the Cabinet, though there is no reason why he should be condemned as a malefactor. Mr. Brandeis mentions the fact that Mr. Ballinger has quarreled with every man in his department and has not had peace since he became Secretary of the Interior. While Mr. Ballinger himself is not altogether to blame for this, since he came into a department crowded with the pampered pets of

the previous Administration, he must accept the responsibility for the present lack of esprit de corps in his Department. Taken case by case, Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Taft were justified in every instance in discharging from the Government service the men who are now complaining against them. Pinchot had to go, Glavis had to go, Kerby certainly had to go—the smaller fry had to share the same fate, for their conduct made their further service impossible. Yet a man who was unfortunate enough to find an office full of men with whom he could not work is not himself the man to head that office, and is not the man to give to the President the best administration of his office. It is unfortunate, but it is true, and Mr. Ballinger had better tacitly admit that he cannot get the best results in the Department, and retire gracefully.

A just country which will approve the findings of the committee, when that body dismisses the charges against Mr. Ballinger, will not fail to give Pinchot and his underlings credit for their sincerity. They were not altogether wrong in their stand on conservation, and some of their contentions as to the best policy of saving the forests were undoubtedly well founded. Had they fought the matter in the open and had they not used their official position to undermine their superior officer, they would now deserve full credit as honest men who differed from the Administration in their views of conservation. As it is, they must shoulder the blame for insubordination and must continue their fight without the Department.

GEORGE LEGARE.

There is some talk of opposition to George Legare's re-election to Congress from the First South Carolina District, a man, and a very good man, we believe, by the name of Lesene (pronounced Lasane, just as Legare is pronounced Legree, the hero of "Uncle Tom's Cabin") having entered the lists against him. This is rather out of our sphere of influence, or would be if we were not supposed to take cognizance of the whole world, including Cone Johnson, but we do not mind advising that the voters of the First District would be very foolish to abandon a dead sure thing just for the sake of making a change. Ordinarily, the man who has done something is to be preferred to the man who promises to do something.

In the present case, Legare has made good his claim to public favor. He has been in wretched health for a year or more and has not been as active on his feet as he used to be when he was doing stunts on horseback and about; but he is regarded by the folks in the House at Washington as one of the most useful members from the South. Everybody likes him, even the miserable Republicans, and when he has been absent for cause, his interests have all been conserved by the friends he has made. The President likes him, the President's predecessor thought a great deal of him, he has had free admission to all the departments, and he has had a latch-key to the Speaker's room.

It would take a newcomer a good many years to get where Legare already is, and it looks to us as if the election of any other man in Legare's place just because he (the other fellow) wants it, with all the rights, hereditaments and other things thereunto belonging, would be a very doubtful swap for the people of the First District to make at this time.

THE MILEAGE BOOK.

The railroads do so many foolish things, things that make the people who support them "mad all through," and wait for the chance, that is almost sure to come, to "get even with them." Yesterday afternoon at least two passengers by the Atlantic Coast Line were a little grouchy because the conductor demanded their mileage books after they had produced their tickets.

The tickets had been issued at the stations from which they first took passage. The places and date were clearly stamped and punched; but the "Captain" insisted on seeing the mileage books. Catch him letting two passengers get by him without subjecting them to as much annoyance as he could think of at the time! The station agents who sold the tickets had already examined the books, had seen that all the requirements had been fully met and had satisfied themselves on these and all other necessary points. That took time, but it is submitted for the consideration of the Atlantic Coast Line authorities, or some Commission or other, that the pernicious activity of the conductor in these two sample cases could have been spared without irreparable injury to the finances of the road. Some day a passenger who has the time to spare and who can secure the services of a damage suit lawyer, will refuse to show his mileage book, and being ejected from the train, will seek such compensation for the damages he has sustained as a sympathetic jury of his peers will almost certainly award to him. Then, the railroad people will cry out that this is a gainsaying and wicked world, and will keep on making fool regulations.

Holders of mileage books ought to read the "contract" they sign when they buy these books. It is fearfully and wonderfully made, and was drawn not with the idea of making the people doing business with the road feel pleasantly about it, but, apparently, for the purpose of "rubbing them the wrong way." One of the conditions in the "contract" is that the "holder must be identified as person named and described herein and who signed this ticket as original purchaser to satisfaction of any conductor or agent by signature and otherwise whenever requested." It is required that the ticket shall be punched by the selling agent, and there are places left in the margin for the punch. One of the passengers yesterday is 5 feet 11

inches in height, yet he was "punched" as "short"; he weighs 170 pounds, yet he is punched as "slim"; his eyes are grey, but they are punched as "dark." Yet he had bought the ticket, paid twenty dollars for it and signed it in his own proper name, but in proceeding to his "identification" as the contract authorizes any conductor or agent to do, how would the conductor or agent have performed this feat without running the risk of making trouble for the passenger and for the railroad as well? We do not know and we do not care very much; but the incident is noted to show that the railroads are in some sense to blame for at least some of the feeling against them among the dear people. Common sense is a great gift, we should think, even in conducting the business of a railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad hauls its passengers at two cents the mile on mileage books issued by it to anybody who will buy them. It puts the money in its pocket and is making a good deal in this way without stirring up anybody. Two cents a mile is a very low rate, too low, we think, for sparsely settled regions; but it is foolish to make a "concession" as it is called, of this sort, to the traveling public and then surround it with so many tricks and annoyances that the person who, it is supposed, will enjoy it does not enjoy it; but thinks, rather, that he is making the concession and conferring the favor. It is a pity that the railroads will do a nice thing and in the same motion spoil it for themselves.

BRIDGE WHIST AND BABIES.

The ambitious lawmaker who has introduced a bill in the Louisiana Legislature, prohibiting the playing of bridge whist in that State, insists that he is not a fanatic. He is not fighting the battles of the Church and has no particular desire to turn New Orleans society upside down. He is a friend of children and a friend of the home, and he sees in bridge whist an enemy of both. The mother who devotes herself to whist, he says, ruins her home if she does not ruin her husband, and she neglects those who must look to her for protection. Such mothers, he says, should not be found in Louisiana. They are contrary to the spirit of the old State. "Look, gentlemen," he said, in fancy, at least, "at yon bird graven on the seal of this glorious Commonwealth! What see we there? What symbol did our sires place there as a lesson to posterity and as a warning for all time? There I see a mother pelican, plucking the down from her own breast to make a nest for her young. Such gentlemen, is the spirit of the true mother—the Louisiana mother—but it is not the spirit of these mothers—no, I shall not call them mothers—who leave their children to cry in their cradles, while they dash over to waste the night over cards. Gentlemen, if you will pass this bill!"—and so on.

We sympathize with the honest desire of this legislator to keep the home inviolate and to provide for the children, but we fear his zeal exceeds his wisdom. He may prohibit the playing of bridge whist in Louisiana, and he may have a law enacted to prevent the most harmless game of bridge that was ever played between spinsters in New Orleans, but he will not have settled the question. The trouble is not with the game, but with the women who play it, and if the game were abolished, the women who devote themselves to it, and neglect their children, would give their time to something else and their children would be no better off than they were before. The remedy lies not with the law, but with the Church and the home itself. When the Church impresses every mother with the duties of her holy place and when those who make the home make it happy, the thoughtless mother, whom the law cannot deter from idleness, will become a mother in fact as well as in name.

PASSING EDITORIALS.

We have been struck recently, in reading our county exchanges, to see how many of them are now printing no editorial articles. Old and well-established newspapers, with honorable histories dating back to the brave days of Virginia's past are now being sent to their subscribers without the slightest editorial comment; and some of them which used to be the leaders of their people now make no attempt to mould public opinion or to guide their readers in their judgment of public questions. Patent insiders appear where editorial articles once had space, and stories of crimes in New York or of speculations in Chicago usurp the place once reserved for the editors.

The use of these "patent insiders" is, in fact, largely responsible for the passing of the editorial article. These "insiders," as some of our readers may know, have nothing to do with the editor's anatomy, but are merely inserted to reduce his printing bill and to give his readers more news for the same money. Enterprising printers, offices in the cities furnish to the county papers a form, containing two, or four, or six pages of printed matter as the case may be, and leave the county office from two to four pages to fill with local matter. This arrangement may be a good one, in some respects, for it gives the subscribers of the weeklies much more news than they could get under the old system of printing the entire paper in the local office; but it has had a very disastrous effect upon editorial writing. The editor who has a fair

number of advertisements and who wants to give his readers the local news, generally finds every inch of his available space pre-empted before his editorial copy can go to the printers. The passing of the editorial article from the county papers is sincerely to be regretted. When a newspaper ceases to print editorial articles, it loses its personality and becomes merely a collection of news matter, through which the reader must wade without a word of explanation or a note of comment. This may not, of course, be the case with a paper which has a personality from the very associations of its name, but it is certainly the case with the smaller county papers, whose editors literally made them.

Then, again, the passing of editorial articles from many of the weekly papers has put a new burden on the other editors who wish to get a correct idea of public opinion in the State. A metropolitan newspaper has a large force and generally its editors study conditions as closely as possible, but in the nature of things they cannot be expected to know what the people in the Southwest think of prohibition or what the people of the Northern Neck think of the ever-perpetrating oyster question. The editors in other days were the unfailing spokesmen of their people, and from their articles an editor in Richmond could always judge of public opinion in every part of the State.

The county editor must pass, if his editorials are to pass, and if he is no longer to play a part in the intellectual life of the State, we have lost one of our most interesting characters. Times have changed, to be sure, since the days when the editor kept a jug under his desk and a deringer in his drawer, but the editorial writers for the county papers have remained an interesting, an able and a unique company. Generally underpaid and often in debt—thanks to the short memory of delinquent subscribers—they are men of real mental force, who give to their communities the best that is in them. They are always willing to aid in good works and are perhaps the most consistent champions of righteousness to be found outside the pulpit. They write well and they write vigorously, and many of them are entitled to far greater respect than is given them.

We should hate to see these brethren cease from the labors which are so useful to them and so valuable to the State, and we hope the tide may turn. The county editors owe a duty to their readers, and should give them all the news they can; but they owe another duty to themselves—the duty of leadership—and they should reserve space for themselves while giving the news to those who pay for it—or ought to pay for it.

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After the election in November in the Ninth District his name will be spelled Slump.

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The Association of Health Officers of Tidewater Virginia, has undertaken to improve the health conditions in that part of the State, first by eradicating the mosquito, and then by suppressing the fly. But without the mosquito and the fly Tidewater Virginia would not be Tidewater Virginia. If the people in that part of the Commonwealth could be rid of their nuisances they would be almost as happy as if they lived among the hills at Richmond and Roanoke.

Leslie M. Shaw, head of a big financial institution at Philadelphia, which would not object to doing some business in the South, talks like a fool on occasions; but he is really a rather likable sort of man when he keeps his mouth shut.

It is really remarkable how few members of the Surgical section of the American Medical Association attended that smoker when Fatima did the "naughty dance." There were some three hundred surgeons in attendance at the other meetings of their section, but the morning after it was all over we are informed that not a man could be found who knew anything about it. Of course, none of Richmond's matchless surgeons was there.

If it is all the same to the Clifton Forge Review, we would be glad if it ran a ten-em dash across its editorial page when it finishes its comments on the news of the day. It is a little disappointing to pass from a serious editorial article to a discussion of Dr. Somebody's pills, without any intimation that the editor is through talking.

The Alexandria Gazette changed its make-up last week and now has a very up-to-date appearance, but we must say this is one case where change was not desirable. The Gazette had been using the same make-up for more than 50 years, and it seemed almost like desecration to change it.

Richmond's new Councilmen are receiving congratulations this morning on the size of the vote cast for them yesterday, but they are all thinking how much larger it would have been had not the rain kept their friends at home.

Danville owes J. P. Pluvius a lot of money, because his activity saved the fans of that town all the money they had bet that Danville would win two of the three.

Reports come from Lisbon that the United States is negotiating for one of the Azores Islands. We are really much obliged, but the Philippines are enough of a nuisance and we are more anxious to sell or to give away than to buy.

How would it do, anyway, to declare war on some Nation, beat it unmercifully, and then give it the Philippines as a final punishment?

When George Bailey wants to get out another Sunday paper of 70 pages, we would thank him to print on the front page the whereabouts of the editorial page, so that we will not have to waste time finding the section we want to throw away.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Leases and Ejectments.

A writer from Dublin, Va., gives the following note on leases and ejectments: "Notices of five days to pay past due rent is required, in order to place tenant in position for ejectment. If still continues in default (sec. 2719 of the Code as amended by Acts 1902-4), landlord may then institute ejectment proceedings under sec. 2719 as amended in 1904. Notice to terminate a lease from year to year must be given in writing for three months before the end of the year, if the land be within and for six months if without, a city or town. Tenants from month to month terminate in either case by thirty days' notice before end of month. In ejectment proceedings which are triable before a justice of the peace, unless the lease is original or of more than a year, five days' notice is required as in warrants for swindle claims. In no case may the landlord 'kick' his tenant or not suffer what default occurs. He must proceed legally and would use force at the same point as though their positions were reversed."

Members of Committee.

A moves that a certain committee be composed of three members, naming them. It offers substitute that the committee be composed of five members, not naming any of them. The substitute prevails. Are the three members of the committee without election? J. S. B.

Master of Arts, Etc.

I am a student at a Virginia college and am anxious to do graduate work. I received my bachelor of arts degree this year and I am doubtful whether to return to college for my master of arts degree or to enter a university for graduate work next fall. Will you please advise me which is the most usual proceeding? A STUDENT.

I think you would be wiser to return to the college you mention to get your master's degree before beginning graduate work. Most of our Virginia colleges are able to give the nature of the case, to give you any special work while you are taking your master's degree, and without this special work you would have to be notified by remaining longer at the college.

Young Women and Ice Cream.

Is it proper for a young lady with a gentleman friend to enter an ice cream parlor and order ice cream after the performance in the theatre? Is not the hour too late? The father of the young lady says it is perfectly proper, while the mother claims it is wrong. Who is right? M. C.

There can be no general rule for such matters, so that the father is located in a public place and is frequented by good people until a late hour, we see no reason why the couple of young women should not visit it after the theatre.

820,000 a Year.

On the other hand, the considerable private fortune enjoyed by governors-general, such as Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, the late Lord Northbrook, and even by Lord Minto, the latter of whom, though not rich, has nevertheless considerable private means of his own, is a very large. Including salary and allowances, they amount to some \$820,000 a year, so that the British India is a very large. Including salary and allowances, they amount to some \$820,000 a year, so that the British India is a very large. Including salary and allowances, they amount to some \$820,000 a year, so that the British India is a very large.

Charles Hardinge, who is to be raised to the peerage before he goes out to India, is the next brother of the present and third Viscount Hardinge, and, like his grandfather, Lord Hardinge who was one of the principal lieutenants of the great Duke of Wellington, was a man of war, and was afterwards secretary of state for war, commander-in-chief of the British army, and governor-general of India. Indeed, it was for his services as governor-general of India, and particularly for his successful war against the Sikhs, and for his conquest of the Punjab, that he was raised to the peerage. Lord Hardinge was a member of the House of Commons for many years, and was appointed in his stead, in order to compensate him for the difference of salary—that of ambassador at St. Petersburg is \$100,000 a year, and that of secretary of state was a little over \$120,000—he was awarded an annual grant ad personam of \$10,000 a year from the foreign office funds.

King's Favorite.

That with King Edward's death he would be transferred to some other post was a foregone conclusion. The late King was wont to rely so much upon Hardinge to carry out his policy of his views in matters of foreign policy as to leave Sir Charles's chief, namely, Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, very much out in the cold. Indeed, the matter was on several occasions made the subject of unpleasant discussion in Parliament, where Sir Edward Grey was obliged, for his own sake and for that of the King, to emphasize the fact that he, Sir Edward, was the sole constitutional adviser of the sovereign in foreign matters, and not Sir Charles Hardinge. The friction between Hardinge and Grey naturally grew, and at some moments became so acute that it was perfectly natural that when King Edward died, Sir Charles would be shunted to some other post. It was believed that he would receive the embassy at Paris, which is the blue ribbon of the diplomatic service, and his successor, therefore, has been frequently predicted. But the viceregal office of India is a far more magnificent alternative, and naturally he has accepted it.

Possessed of perfect manners, the most even temper, great tact, no small amount of diplomacy, Charles Hardinge is particularly well qualified for the governor-generalship of India, and his tact and diplomacy are above everything else needed in dealing with the

large except in a general way. Most of the large universities are perfectly willing to accept a man from college with his bachelor of arts degree, though many will not carry a trunk or a year's credit on your degree for the year you would spend in college getting your master's degree.

Traveling Outfit for Trip Abroad.
 The writer intends to go abroad very soon and is much puzzled over the question of baggage. Will you please tell me whether I should carry a trunk or not, and also be so good as to tell me the kind of dresses I should carry? ANXIOUS.

If you intend to make a short extended tour it will be a great mistake for you to carry a large trunk, and it will be inconvenient for you to carry a trunk at all. Baggage facilities on the continent are not of the best, and a person unfamiliar with the language has great difficulty in arranging these matters at the station. If possible you should carry only the luggage that can be carried in the passenger coaches. The question of dress is a puzzling one especially in view of the limitations on your baggage. You should not trouble yourself to carry an evening dress, as you will probably not need it. You should certainly carry one dark traveling suit of medium weight. Many travelers find it best to carry a couple of dark skirts and a limited number of shirts with a few pieces of underwear. You can easily have the shirtwaists laundered wherever you stop and will find them of the greatest possible use. Do not carry an unnecessary amount of toilet articles; you can secure whatever you need abroad, and will save a great deal of trouble in packing and unpacking.

Young Women and Ice Cream.

Is it proper for a young lady with a gentleman friend to enter an ice cream parlor and order ice cream after the performance in the theatre? Is not the hour too late? The father of the young lady says it is perfectly proper, while the mother claims it is wrong. Who is right? M. C.

There can be no general rule for such matters, so that the father is located in a public place and is frequented by good people until a late hour, we see no reason why the couple of young women should not visit it after the theatre.

820,000 a Year.

On the other hand, the considerable private fortune enjoyed by governors-general, such as Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, the late Lord Northbrook, and even by Lord Minto, the latter of whom, though not rich, has nevertheless considerable private means of his own, is a very large. Including salary and allowances, they amount to some \$820,000 a year, so that the British India is a very large. Including salary and allowances, they amount to some \$820,000 a year, so that the British India is a very large.

Charles Hardinge, who is to be raised to the peerage before he goes out to India, is the next brother of the present and third Viscount Hardinge, and, like his grandfather, Lord Hardinge who was one of the principal lieutenants of the great Duke of Wellington, was a man of war, and was afterwards secretary of state for war, commander-in-chief of the British army, and governor-general of India. Indeed, it was for his services as governor-general of India, and particularly for his successful war against the Sikhs, and for his conquest of the Punjab, that he was raised to the peerage. Lord Hardinge was a member of the House of Commons for many years, and was appointed in his stead, in order to compensate him for the difference of salary—that of ambassador at St. Petersburg is \$100,000 a year, and that of secretary of state was a little over \$120,000—he was awarded an annual grant ad personam of \$10,000 a year from the foreign office funds.

King's Favorite.

That with King Edward's death he would be transferred to some other post was a foregone conclusion. The late King was wont to rely so much upon Hardinge to carry out his policy of his views in matters of foreign policy as to leave Sir Charles's chief, namely, Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, very much out in the cold. Indeed, the matter was on several occasions made the subject of unpleasant discussion in Parliament, where Sir Edward Grey was obliged, for his own sake and for that of the King, to emphasize the fact that he, Sir Edward, was the sole constitutional adviser of the sovereign in foreign matters, and not Sir Charles Hardinge. The friction between Hardinge and Grey naturally grew, and at some moments became so acute that it was perfectly natural that when King Edward died, Sir Charles would be shunted to some other post. It was believed that he would receive the embassy at Paris, which is the blue ribbon of the diplomatic service, and his successor, therefore, has been frequently predicted. But the viceregal office of India is a far more magnificent alternative, and naturally he has accepted it.

Possessed of perfect manners, the most even temper, great tact, no small amount of diplomacy, Charles Hardinge is particularly well qualified for the governor-generalship of India, and his tact and diplomacy are above everything else needed in dealing with the